

INTIMATIONS

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AND HONGKONG GRANITE.
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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA, INDU-CHINA,
SIAM, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c., &c.
WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
AND LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL ISSUE.
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Sole Agents, Messrs. W. & A. G. Watson & Co., Ltd.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

Our manufacture are sold throughout
the Far East and are invariably pre-
ferred on account of their excellence.

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our manufacture are sold throughout
the Far East and are invariably pre-
ferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaran-
teed. The best materials only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those
charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED
BY US are acknowledged by the lead-
ing English makers to be equal to those
of their own production.

Dr. Edward Frankland, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., &c., the greatest living
authority on Water, reports as follows
on the waters prepared and used by
us in our manufacture:—

"It possesses an extremely high
degree of organic purity and is
of most excellent quality for
drinking."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1893.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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for the contents of advertisements inserted
in its columns. It is the responsibility of
the advertiser to see that the copy is
correct and that the advertisement is
not defamatory or libellous. It is also
the responsibility of the advertiser to see
that the advertisement is not in violation
of the laws of the Colony.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, APRIL 19th, 1893.

This campaign against the cheap liquor
sold in this colony seems likely to collapse
owing to the discovery that the liquor in
question have been greatly adulterated and
that their cheapness and consequent large
consumption, not their defect in quality,
is the origin of the harm wrought by them
amongst our soldiers and sailors. It was
understood that the cheap whisky, gin,
or brandy retailed in the grog shops con-
sisted largely of pure spirits containing
little or no impurities. Dr. STEEDMAN,
however, told the meeting of Justices on
Saturday that Mr. BROWN, the Govern-
ment Analyst, had informed him that he
could not by analysis detect any deleterious
principles in the cheap whiskeys and gins
sold in the colony, and that they were cheap
because they were not natural spirits, but
manufactured spirits, and so far as he could
tell, they were manufactured with more or
less pure spirit with small proportions
of whisky or gin to give them a flavour,
and that they contained less food and far
less harmfully than some more expensive
liquors. Unless taken in excess liquors such
as these described could not be held to be
injurious, except in so far as alcoholic
liquors in general may be held to be in-
jurious. The matter is entirely one of
analysis, and the result of the analysis
being as stated by Dr. STEEDMAN there
appears to be nothing more to be done,
unless some means could be devised of
diminishing the quantity consumed by
increasing the price or by prohibiting al-
together the import of cheap manufactured
spirits. Mr. BROWN, however, according
to Dr. STEEDMAN, did not let his investiga-
tion rest with scientific analysis, but went
on to put the effects of the liquors to the test
by consuming them at his own table. While
entertaining the greatest respect for
Mr. BROWN'S professional qualifications
as an analyst, we do not think his opinion
as to the effects of the liquors as tested by
his own consumption can be of any value.
To judge of this it would be necessary to
know what quantity he consumed and in
what proportion he diluted it. Half a
wine glass full in a tumbler of soda water
would not afford a test of the intox-
icating power of any particular liquor. If

Mr. BROWN would on one day see how
many bottles of cheap whisky it
took to make him drunk and allow some
friend to describe the characteristics of the
intoxication, and then on another day repeat
the experiment with once the reputable
and favourite brands of whisky, we would
have material for a comparison that would
be of practical utility. Raw spirits, which
only produce intoxication more rapidly than
nature spirits, but the intoxication parities
of the nature of frenzy, under the influence
of which the sufferer is frequently incited to
the commission of crimes of violence. It
would be rather hard on Mr. BROWN to ask
him to conduct in his own person such a
practical experiment as we have described,
but as a scientific man we think he will
recognise the justice of our doubts as to the
value of the very mild experiments he has
made at his own table.

The result of the meeting of Justices on
Saturday was that the Commission was re-
quested to take the evidence of the Govern-
ment Analyst and report to a future meet-
ing. There can, however, be little doubt as
to the accuracy of the report given by Dr.
STEEDMAN of the Analyst's views, for a
scientific man would not be likely to derive
a false impression of another scientific
man's views expressed in conversation or to
convey a false impression in repeating those
views. For all practical purposes, therefore,
what was stated by Dr. STEEDMAN at the
meeting on Saturday may be held to be con-
clusive. Mr. FRANCIS also made an im-
portant statement, namely, that the Hon. E.
H. MAY, Captain Superintendent of Police,
the only witness hitherto examined orally
by the Commission, "had nothing to con-
plain of either as to the conduct of the
"keepers of public houses generally, or the
"quantity or quality of the liquors sold," and
"in fact said there was no reason to com-
plain of drunkenness in the colony." Still
more surprising was the statement that the
naval and military medical officers in
their replies to written interrogatories
"had no serious complaint against the
"quality of the liquors supplied to the men."

"They had nothing to suggest." It has
been generally supposed that naval and
military officers felt very strongly on the
subject, and it is a fact that not very long
ago the troops on parade in Singapore,
where the conditions are much the same as
in Hongkong, were officially warned of the
danger they incurred by the consumption of
"unofficially sold in the grog shops."

It is, then, the alarm that has existed
on this point has resulted from misapprehen-
sion of the true facts of the case, or it
may be that while some cheap liquors are
of the innocuous character described by Dr.
STEEDMAN as the authority of Mr. BROWN,
there are others of a more harmful char-
acter which have not come under the
Analyst's observation. It will be an ad-
vantage, however, to have the report of the
Commission on the evidence before it, after
they have heard Mr. BROWN, and we
would suggest that when the report is pub-
lished the answers of the naval and military
medical officers should be given in full in
an appendix.

There were 2348 visitors to the City Hall
Musical Society, who were entertained by
the following programme:

For neglecting to report a case of bulbo-
pneumia at 15 Circular Pathway, on the 17th
inst., Chai Tien was yesterday fined \$10.

The C. P. R. steamer Empress of India
arrived at Shanghai at 9 a.m. on Sunday,
the 17th inst., and left again at 8 p.m. of same
day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive
at 11 a.m. to-morrow, the 20th inst.

The China Mutual Steam Navigation Com-
pany have contracted with Messrs. D. and W.
Henderson and Co. to provide for the construc-
tion of a new steamship, which will be com-
pleted in the course of the year.

At the Magistrate's yesterday the hearing
of the case against the second and third mates
of the steamer Empress of India, who were charged
with neglecting to report a case of bulbo-
pneumia, was resumed. Each of the defendants
was fined \$20.

In order to further strengthen the German
position in the Far East, it is proposed by the
Government in Berlin to send a son of about
18 years of age, who is a native of the German
Empire, to reside in the colony, and to be
placed under the supervision of the German
Consul.

The Russian Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Russian Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to St. Petersburg in the course of
the month.

The Chinese Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Chinese Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Peking in the course of the month.

The Japanese Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Japanese Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Tokyo in the course of the month.

The American Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
American Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Washington in the course of the month.

The British Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
British Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to London in the course of the month.

The French Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
French Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Paris in the course of the month.

The Italian Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Italian Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Rome in the course of the month.

The Spanish Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Spanish Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Madrid in the course of the month.

The Portuguese Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Lisbon in the course of the month.

The Dutch Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Dutch Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Amsterdam in the course of the month.

The Prussian Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Prussian Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Berlin in the course of the month.

The Austrian Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Austrian Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Vienna in the course of the month.

The Hungarian Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Hungarian Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Budapest in the course of the month.

The Belgian Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Belgian Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Brussels in the course of the month.

The Swiss Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
Swiss Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Bern in the course of the month.

The German Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
German Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Berlin in the course of the month.

The French Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
French Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to Paris in the course of the month.

The British Minister of Communications
has not yet received a report from the
British Consul in Hongkong, who is expected
to return to London in the course of the month.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Com-
missioner Hastings, Kwok Shing Ching, Kwok
Shing Ping, and Kwok Shing Ping, who were
charged with neglecting to report a case of
bulbo-pneumia, were each fined \$20.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Com-
merce, held a meeting on the 18th inst., at
which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, that the Chamber should con-
sider the expediency of petitioning the Gov-
ernment for the abolition of the 10-10-10
system of taxation.

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Notwithstanding the severe enigma in-
flicted upon the Hongkong General Chamber of
Commerce, the Chamber has not yet received a
report from the British Consul in Hongkong,
who is expected to return to London in the
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Prisoner came to the house at half-past
five in the evening. He stayed in the house
until the next morning, when he was taken
to the police station. He was charged with
neglecting to report a case of bulbo-
pneumia, and was fined \$20.

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M. Leon Daudet has published a sort of summary memoir of his father. He supplies very few tangible facts, but indulges very extensively in conjectures upon the deceased. The father was a French physician, philosopher, and friend of his son. Their acquaintance was very deep and simple. Daudet believed that in changing to a new residence one progresses in a way out of life. Daudet and his father, many scientists of carrying out with many books, in which he joined all that he encountered during the day, with ideas suggested, and conclusions to be drawn. These were the pattern for his work, and his wife and son intended to publish these notes; but if given into the hands of the public, they would be a source of great trouble. The son, though divorced from his wife, Jeanne, the daughter of Victor Hugo, withdrew to live with his father, and after the latter's study was his own. Daudet declared to recognize those of a small muscle in the angle of the lips and the ambiguity of the eyes. But he allowed the regency to pass unnoted all the same. It was only when he visited his mother, Jeanne, that he was humbled that he regarded all his boyish extravagance of spirit. Alphonse Daudet during the siege of Paris was in the National Guard. This has been the cause of a great deal of trouble for the army that he loved despite all his faults. That was why, as Zola, distinguished over the Dreyfus case, Zola made money by his books than Daudet, who wrote volumes are above all others with an omniscient eye. Opinion is played that the seizure of China, which has been of late going on will not end in war. The Chinese Empire is vast enough to hold all the resources of the world, and free port of trade for running the Chinese realm has not caught on; she could not take in hand as a new task, the administration of a vast empire. England has been the cause of the European Powers installed from supporting the Chinese Government to further the Chinese cause. England has been the cause of the European Powers installed from supporting the Chinese Government to further the Chinese cause. England has been the cause of the European Powers installed from supporting the Chinese Government to further the Chinese cause.

At the moment the library of the Comte de Sarrasin, 120 volumes reduced the sum of 250,000 fr. One book, the "Imitation of Christ," had two scenes, intercalated from the Old Testament, where the figures were habilitated in Chinese costumes. It was trodden down for 18,500 fr. Franco has just lost one of her notable book dealers, her Quartermaster, M. Morgand. He has been known after the sale of some valuable library to pay 100,000 fr. in the sum of 100,000 fr. for works he was commissioned to acquire. And his value put up to 100,000 fr. he offered 20,000 fr. 20,000 fr. He was supposed. He one time received a scare; a quiet gentleman strolled into his shop and in the course of an hour selected books for 120,000 fr. and left a cheque for the same, ordering the books to be sent to his hotel. The buyer was M. Vanderbilt. Two book hunters, M. de Lacroix and M. de Lignieres, desired with frenzy to possess the same volume; unable to satisfy either with his sole possession, the vendor secured a certain price for each competitor bid the moiety, had the exclusive ownership of the work during a period of six months, when it became the turn for the other proprietor to own. A large drop in the rate of agreement, by which the vendor became the exclusive owner, on paying the other moiety of the price—240,000 fr.

Having weeded out the disquieted dealers in France, the Faculty is about rescinding its regulations, so as to eliminate from its body certain false members. It is a notorious fact that much show does not go very far with a medical man in Paris, unless he be a top notch in the profession. This explains why so many physicians have clinical establishments of their own in the poorest quarters of the city, where they make their income from the crowd of lowly patients. And a fortune will be made, as a recent trial illustrates. If the medicine man has a ready conscience, a remarkable surgery, but plenty of talent. The Mid-Lent frolic passed well. Young people enjoyed themselves very fairly, and who would begrudge their happiness. Perhaps in the matter of a few days there was much energy, and in the gathering of confetti a certain fragility. The students did the satirical cases with a droll effect, and the laundry interest fared their queen.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION IN CHINA
We learn from Peking that the Rules governing the opening up to navigation of the internal waterways of China are now being discussed between Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, and the Chinese Government. The general clauses, and that preliminary regulations have been formulated. The great point to be secured at present, in order to make the arrangement one of mutual benefit and not a source of revenue to the Chinese Government is that one payment at some inland Customs House should be made to cover all charges on steam launches and follow cargo boats, so as to obviate the expense for frequent inspection and "squads," and to this end we venture to suggest that the proposed regulations should be submitted to a permanent Chamber of Commerce at the Treaty Ports and the China Association, before final adoption—China Gazette.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer *Shan*, from Saigon 13th April, had light N.E. wind and fine weather. The British steamer *Yongon*, from Kobe 12th April, had light winds and fine clear weather throughout. The British steamer *Wongon*, from Saigon 15th April, had moderate to light winds and fine weather. The British steamer *Chin*, from Saigon 12th April, had light winds and fine weather. The British steamer *Chin*, from Saigon 12th April, had light winds and fine weather. The British steamer *Chin*, from Saigon 12th April, had light winds and fine weather.

INSURANCES.
THE MARCHANDS FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.
CAPITAL PAID UP AND RESERVE FUND £2,480,000
TOTAL FUND AND RESERVE FUND £2,480,000
Net Annual Premiums £757,478

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON
FOUNDED 1710.
The Underwritten, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

THE UNDERWRITERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AIX-LES-BAINS.
The Underwritten, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
The Underwritten, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.
The Underwritten, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

THE SCOTISH METROPOLITAN ASSURANCE CO.
The Underwritten, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Underwritten, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MRS. STOCKHAUSEN.
DRESS, MILLINERY, DRESS AND MANTLES.
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DAVID CORNAR & SON'S.
MERCHANT NAVY, NAVY BOARDS, CANVAS, TAUPALING, AMBROSE, KARRING & CO.

PIANO CO.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
HONG KONG, 27th July, 1897.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."
BEHNDSECK & Co. REIMS.
POWERTOWN to the IMPERIAL and ROYAL COURT at BERLIN and to the IMPERIAL COURT of RUSSIA.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents.
DR. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE.
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, etc.

ARGONIN.
(REGISTERED TRADE MARK).
SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.
Used in Germany and other countries as a disinfectant, and is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
20 YEARS AGENTS FOR THE PIANOS.
COLLARD & COLLARD.

BANKS.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £250,000
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £250,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
SINGAPORE BRANCH: 10, ROBINSON ROAD.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

THE CHAMBERLAIN BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
The Business of the above Bank is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK ACT, 1871.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
TOTAL FUND £1,250,000

JAPAN FINE ART CURIOS.
KUBO & KIMURA.
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ.

CARBOLINUM AVENARIUS.
Therapeutic value for Wood and Stone Diseases, White Ants, Bores, Fungus, etc., and for the treatment of the same.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
6 & 61, BENEFICK STREET, CANAL STREET.

THE STANDARD INDIAN BILLIARD TABLE.
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FOR SALE.
H. P. CARMICHAEL, CONSULTING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
18, PRATA CENTRAL.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Ship only the finest Quality. Extra Dry (Green Seal). LAURE, WEGENER & CO. Sole Agents.

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VESSLS EXPECTED.
The M. M. steamer *Levi*, with the French mail, will arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on Sunday, the 24th instant. This steamer brings letters to Hongkong from Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, and will be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 20th instant.

VESSLS EXPECTED.
The C. P. R. steamer *Empire*, with the American mail, will arrive at Hongkong on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 20th instant.

VESSLS EXPECTED.
The G. N. Co. steamer *Victoria*, from Yokohama on the 15th instant, for Kobe and Hongkong.

VESSLS EXPECTED.
The P. & O. steamer *Brindisi* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 14th instant.

VESSLS EXPECTED.
The N. Y. K. steamer *Sansui* left Yokohama for Hongkong on the 14th instant.

VESSLS EXPECTED.
The N. Y. K. steamer *Omura* (Australian line) left Yokohama for Hongkong on the 14th instant.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
MORNING, 18th April.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
MORNING, 18th April.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOREA AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B. C. AND TACOMA				FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.			
IN CONNECTION WITH				IN CONNECTION WITH			
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.				OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.			
Steamer	Tons	Captain	Proposed Sailing	Steamer	Tons	Captain	Proposed Sailing
TACOMA	2,549	A. Dixon	April 19	ARVILLA	2,597	W. Ward	April 23
VICTORIA	3,167	J. Trudgill	May 10	HEMLOCK	3,501	H. Porter	June 4
QUINCY	2,008	T. H. Dolson	May 20	MOULDER	2,554	W. H. Wright	June 18
AMAZON	2,161	J. Patton, R.R.R.	June 14	COLUMBIA	2,095	A. Cow	July 9

THE attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

Excellent accommodation. First class Table, Doctor and Stewardess carried. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES. HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, 24.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The Yellowstone National Park route. HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, TACOMA, OR PORTLAND, 23.

The best route to the Klamath and Klamath Falls. Frequent sailings from Victoria, Tacoma and Portland to Davao and St. Michael.

Bates of Passage to other points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Letters of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, Tacoma, Wash. For bills forwarded by that port and to the Freight Agent, Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon, for Goods Shipped by that route.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARROLL & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1906.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VESSELS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

MITSU MARU. BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE (Trans-shipment Cargo for Java Ports, and Colombo). TUESDAY, 19th April, at Noon.

SANKU MARU. YOKOHAMA (DIRECT). WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at 4 p.m.

OSI MARU. NAGASAKI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA. MONDAY, 25th April, at 4 p.m.

TANBA MARU. MARSEILLES, LONDON, & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE (Trans-shipment Cargo for Java Ports, Penang, Colombo & Port Said). THURSDAY, 28th April, at 4 p.m.

YAMASHIRO MARU. THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BASSAND, SYDNEY and Melbourne. FRIDAY, 29th April, at 4 p.m.

* Connecting at Kobe with S.S. *Roanoke* sailing thence for Seattle, U.S.A., on the 7th May. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the principal cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1906.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA, AND KANGARU.

YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, AND KANGARU. About 28th April. Freight or Passage.

LONDON, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, AND KANGARU. About 30th April. Freight or Passage.

SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, AND KANGARU. About 30th April. Freight or Passage.

YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, AND KANGARU. About 1st May. Freight or Passage.

LONDON, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, AND KANGARU. About 12th May. Freight or Passage.

For further information, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

EMPRESS OF INDIA. Comd. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1906.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. Comd. G. A. Lee, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 18th May, 1906.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. Comd. H. P. B. R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1906.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY, which runs daily and over the Continent to the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which runs daily and over the Continent to the ATLANTIC OCEAN. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through both principal points and around THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Goods for 4, 8, 9 and 13 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the world), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for some recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CAR and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder Street.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOREA, AND NAGASAKI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HUPEH." Captain Quail, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 19th inst.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1906.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship.

"JASON." Captain Lynch, will be despatched TO-DAY, the 19th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1906.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. British Ship.

"IMBERHORN." Lever, Master, will load for the above port and will leave quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1906.

DOUGLASS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN." Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 19th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLASS LARLICK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1906.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship.

"CLAVERHILL." will be despatched as above on or about 5th May, 1906.

To be followed by—S.S. "MERONETTESHIRE" on or about 25th May, 1906.

S.S. "QUEEN MARGARET" on or about 5th June, 1906.

S.S. "ST. NIMIAN" on or about the 15th June, 1906.

S.S. "CHAIRBURN" on or about the 30th June, 1906.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1906.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

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